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ABSTRACT

A study analyzed the service needs of the South Asian elderly population of Leicester, England, and also dealt with the role of South Asian ethnic organizations in delivery of services to these elderly. The South Asians (Indians, Pakistanis, and Bangladeshis) constitute about 23% of the population of the city and number around 65000 persons. It is estimated that the city of Leicester has about 50000 elderly people (60+) of these elderly, South Asians number slightly over 11000. The service needs of these South Asian elderly are comparable to that of the general elderly population of Leicester. Studies have also identified some special needs of the South Asian elderly. The services of the public and nonprofit organizations of Leicester are available to all elderly, and a number of South Asian organizations are responding to the special needs of the South Asian elderly. Public funds and some voluntary contributions fund these organizations. South Asian elderly in Leicester also need access to caregivers with South Asian language skills since some South Asian elderly do not speak English. The South Asian ethnic organizations appear to be responsive to the special needs of the South Asian elderly population of England. Needs assessment for the elderly should be ongoing, as should be assessment of the effectiveness of the various programs designed for the South Asian elderly population of Leicester. This study is an example of a cross-cultural study in social gerontology. Contains 5 tables of data and 37 references. Appended are illustrations, maps, and data relating to the South Asian elderly population of Leicester. (BT)

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THE SOUTH ASIAN ELDERLY OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND: A STUDY OF THEIR SERVICE NEEDS AND THE SERVICE DELIVERY ROLE OF THE SOUTH ASIAN ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS

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THE SOUTH ASIAN ELDERLY OF LEICESTER, ENGLAND: A STUDY OF THEIR SERVICE NEEDS AND THE SERVICE DELIVERY ROLE OF THE SOUTH ASIAN ETHNIC ORGANIZATIONS

Abstract

This research is a study on the service needs of the South Asian Elderly population of Leicester, England. It also deals with the role of South Asian ethnic organizations in delivery of services to these Elderly. The South Asians (Indians, Pakistanis and Bangladeshis) constitute about 23% of the population of the city and number around 65 thousand persons. It is estimated that the city of Leicester has about 50 thousand elderly people (60+). The estimate of the elderly people in the South Asian population is slightly over 11 thousand. The service needs of these South Asian Elderly are comparable to that of the general elderly population of the city. Studies have also identified some special needs of the South Asian Elderly. The services of the public and non-profit organizations of Leicester are available to all elderly. A number of South Asian organizations are responding to the special needs of the South Asian Elderly. The public funds and some voluntary contributions fund these organizations. The South Asian Elderly in Leicester also need access to caregivers with South Asian language skills. This is very important as some of them do not speak English. It appears that these South Asian ethnic organizations are responsive to the special needs of the South Asian elderly population of England. There is a need for continual assessment of the needs of South Asian elderly people. It is also necessary to access the effectiveness of the various programs specifically designed for the South Asian elderly population of Leicester. This research is an example of a cross-cultural study in Social Gerontology. More such studies could be conducted by American Gerontologists to enrich this field of study.

I

INTRODUCTION

This research is a follow-up work of the author's course work in Spring 2000 semester with Prof. Harold Cox. This course exposed the author to a new field of study – Social Gerontology. The research paper completed for this course also exposed her to the literature on Elderly people of India. Having lived in Leicester, England for one semester in Fall 1996, the author had visited some social institutions in Leicester that served the needs of the South Asian Elderly people who were living in Leicester. After completing the course work in Gerontology, the author very much wanted to do a focused research paper on the South Asian Elderly people in Leicester. A short visit to Leicester, in April 2000, made it possible for the author to collect some documentary data on the South Asian Elderly. The author also had the opportunity to have in-depth interview with an official of a non-profit organization in Leicester who was responsible for managing a program for the South Asian Elderly in Leicester. This paper is the outcome of this field research done in Leicester.

II

THEORETICAL ORIENTATION OF PRESENT RESEARCH: CROSS-CULTURAL APPROACH TO THE STUDY OF ELDERLY

American Social Gerontologists have produced a large body of scientific literature about the Elderly in the United States. They have developed diverse theoretical perspectives about aging. Their empirical research findings about health, correlates of aging, family patterns in later life, death and dying, and in other areas have accumulated a storehouse of knowledge about the Elderly. However, American Gerontologists have paid only minimal attention to cross-cultural studies in Gerontology. Prof. Harold Cox suggests (1983), "Cross-cultural studies of aging are at times contradictory and inconclusive." (p 71). This lead him to formulate 8 testable hypotheses about the Elderly in cross-rational settings. American Gerontologists have rarely followed upon

one or more of these hypotheses to test on the basis of rigorous empirical data. Perhaps this may be due to the shortage of resources for cross-cultural research.

Ken Blakemore (1994), a British Social Gerontologist, has suggested the need to study "aging in the context of Ethnicity". In the context of aging studies in Britain, Prof. Blakemore has posed for four major research questions below suggesting the relevance of "ethnicity" for social Gerontological research in contemporary Britain (Blakemore 1994).

FOUR THEORETICALLY IMPORTANT RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1. Do the members of minority community down play their ethnicity during their mid-life, which requires them to "integrate" in workplace? Do the same minority community members play up their ethnicity when they become senior citizens?
2. Do the ethnic minority community organizations provide, identify and protect their elderly population?
3. Are there distinctly different lifestyles among the ethnic Elderly, which are different from the dominant society?
4. Do the dominant groups define the acceptable forms of social and health services for ethnic Elderly?

The study reported in this paper is a research about South Asian Elderly in the British City of Leicester. In this sense, it is a cross-cultural study. Such studies are needed to expand the frontier of knowledge in Social Gerontology. The four research questions posed by Prof. Ken Blakemore may be related to the South Asian Elderly population of Leicester, England. This sub-population of the city may be an example of the "ethnicity" research in Social Gerontology.

III

OBJECTIVES OF RESEARCH

This research is not a hypothesis-testing research. It is an exploratory study of the South Asian Elderly population of Leicester, England. The following exploratory research questions will be answered on the basis of empirical data obtained in Leicester in April 2000.

Research Questions:

1. What are the special characteristics of South Asian elderly population of Leicester, England?
2. What services are available to the general elderly population of Leicester?
3. What special services are provided by the South Asian Ethnic Organizations for the South Asian Elderly?
4. Are these South Asian Ethnic Organizations services for the South Asian Elderly population responsive to the needs of elderly among South Asians of Leicester?

By answering these specific research questions relating to the South Asian Elderly of Leicester, this research will also show the need for studying ethnic minorities in Social Gerontological research. The broad theoretical issues raised by Prof. Blakemore seem relevant to this small-scale study of a group of ethnic elderly in Britain.

IV

DATA SOURCES

This researcher had lived in Leicester for 5 months in Fall 1996. She collected data about the South Asian culture of the city for her book (1999). The researcher's field visit to Leicester, in April 2000, enabled her to obtain a wide range of public documents, books, scholarly articles, newspaper stories and non-profit organization publications. The researcher also conducted an unstructured interview with an official of a non-profit organization who was responsible for the programs for the South Asian Elderly. All these materials have been utilized in this paper answer the four research questions about the South Asian Elderly of the city of Leicester. It has

not been practicable for the researcher to conduct any surveys of the South Asian Elderly population of Leicester. This research relies upon secondary data from governmental agencies, libraries and scholarly articles. The Reference Library, located on the Bishop street of Leicester City Centre, was very helpful in having access to such research literature. The Customer Service Center of Leicester also provided several major public documents used in this research.

V

DATA ANALYSES

Research Question # 1: What are the special characteristics of South Asian elderly population of Leicester, England?

The last British census data dates back to the year 1991. The city of Leicester has a population of 273,133 persons. Of these, nearly 65 thousand people were of South Asian origins. These South Asian immigrants are originally from India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. Most of them did not come directly from the Indian sub-continent. Many of them came from East African countries of Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania, following the outcomes of the public policies about South Asian minorities. Most of these South Asian immigrants came to Leicester in the 1960's and 1970's with industrial and commercial skills. Some of these South Asians were not competent in the English language. In particular, many women immigrants spoke only their native language of Hindi, Gujarati, Punjabi and Bengali. In general, concentrations of South Asian population of the city of Leicester had minimal incentives for these immigrants to learn English. The ethnic stores and service providers with language skills made it easier for these immigrants to communicate all over the city. South Asian professionals, like doctors, teachers and others, are easily accessible to the South Asian people who do not use English to express their needs.

Table No. 1

South Asian Populations of Leicester (1991 Census Data)

Ethnicity	No of Persons	% of Total Population
White	193,502	71.5%
Indian	60,297	22.3%
Pakistani	2,644	1.0%
Bangladeshi	1,053	0.4%
Afro. Caribbean's	6,613	2.4%
Chinese and Other	6,384	2.4%
Total	**270,493**	**100%**

Source: Leicester City Council, Ethnic Minorities in Leicester (Leicester, 1997).

The South Asian people of Leicester live in concentrated neighborhoods. Some city wards with high concentrations of South Asians are Crown Hills (69%), Latimer (67%), Rushey Mead (61%) and Spinnney Hill (70%). The community organizations serving these people are also located in these areas. The South Asian stores, religious places of worship, like temples, mosques, gurudwaras, are also located in those neighborhoods.

The South Asian people, who number around 65 thousand, in the city of Leicester, have some political influence in the city through their elected representative. Leicester Link reported the outcomes of city council elections in May/June 1999 issues. An analysis of the councilmen's photos showed 13 people of South Asian origin who were elected as City Councilors in this last city elections. Two of these councilors were women. All these South Asian City councilors belonged to the labor party, which had the majority in the Leicester City Council. Some years ago, in 1996, one of them had also served as the Lord Mayor of the city of Leicester. It appears that the supportive public policies of the city council of Leicester toward the South Asian Elderly could have been influenced by the political representation of the South Asian people in the city's governmental system.

Research Question # 2: What services are available to the general elderly population of Leicester?

According to a public document titled SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS (1999), produced by the Leicester City Council, about 20% of Leicester's population, about 50 thousand people, are old people (over 60). Using this general demographic data we may estimate the size

of the South Asian Elderly people in Leicester to be around 11 thousand. The forthcoming British census of 2001 would generate more accurate statistics about the South Asian Elders of Leicester.

The City Government of Leicester produces a 50 page booklet in English titled Services for Senior Citizens (1999) with an extensive detailed information about the range of services that are available to Leicester's Elderly population.

A July 1999 survey of Leicester residents was carried out by the MORI Polls. In this summer, "about three out of five persons are satisfied with care for Elderly people in Leicester. Thirty-six percent people surveyed thought that the care for older people was most important service provided by the Leicester City Council".

Source: "Your Council and You" in Leicester Links. July 1999, pull out section.

A March 2000 report published by the city Council of Leicester summarized the results of a survey of the Elderly population of Leicester as shown below.

- Most Leicester Elderly want to stay in their own homes.
- Most Elderly in the city are not sure about their rights to the range of benefits that are available.
- Most Elderly are confused about where to inquire about various services.
- Leicester's ethnic Elderly are less aware of services available to them.
- Leicester's ethnic Elderly need care workers with appropriate language skills.
- The ethnic elderly want care facilities that are near their places of worship and ethnic shops.

Source: Leicester Link. March 2000, pp 10-11.

The Table No. 2, attempts to categorize the wide range of services made available to the elderly population of Leicester. This table also reports on the special provisions that have been made for the South Asian Elderly people receiving these services. A number of South Asian Ethnic organizations have emerged in Leicester, which provide special services on a contractual

basis with the city government of Leicester. The Table No. 3 and 5 have identified these South Asian service organizations. It is particularly important to note the five women organizations that are serving the elderly women of South Asian origin. Also, these organizations receive grants and contracts from the city government agencies to support their activities. Some voluntary contributions are also received by these organizations.

Table No. 2

SELECTED SERVICES FOR SENIOR CITIZENS IN LEICESTER, ENGLAND *

TYPES OF SERVICES FOR ELDERLY	Delivery Format	Special Provisions for South Asian Elderly
DAY CENTRES/ LUNCH CLUBS	Centers are Diversified in Neighborhoods	Special Day Centers for South Asians
RESIDENTIAL CARE	Both City Govt. managed and private homes are available	Special homes for Asian Elderly
COUNSELING SERVICES	Both drop-in and telephone services	Counselors with Asian language skills are provided
ACTIVITES CLUB	City-wide services by many clubs	South Asians Neighborhood center
BUS PASSEES AT HALF RATE	Available from City Bus Services	No Special Services
CARE AND REPAIR OF ELDERLY HOMES	Available to all Elderly	Repairmen with Asian language skills
COMMUNITY GRANTS FOR ELDERLY GROUPS	Several Community Groups are funded	Asian non-profit organizations have grants
DIAL A RIDE/MEAL ON WHEELS	City-wide service provided	Asian meals are provided
REDUCTED TICKETS FOR ADULTS	Both City sponsored and NGO sponsored activities	Special programs for South Asians
ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS	A wide range of courses are delivered at 50% tuition	Special Asian language courses are available
SENIOR CITIZEN LIBRARY	In addition to city libraries, a special library is for the Elderly	Special South Asian Reading Material
WINTER FUEL PAYMENT	Each Elderly on income support is paid directly	No special need
SOCIAL SERVICES	A wide range of services delivered to the Elderly	Workers with cultural sensitivity

* Source: Leicester City Council, Services for Senior Citizens (1999).

Research Question # 3: What special services are provided by the South Asian Ethnic Organizations for the South Asian Elderly?

It has not been possible for this researcher to conduct any comprehensive need assessment of the South Asian Elderly population in Leicester. Several documentary sources do provide indications about the needs of the South Asian Elderly people in Leicester. Also, the personal interview with an official of South Asian organization helped this author understand the needs of the South Asian Elderly.

Most South Asian Elderly in Leicester stay with their older children in their own homes. The number of South Asian Elderly who are living in full-time nursing homes or similar residence is very small and may only be in hundreds. Most South Asians, by their tradition, keep the parents at their home. They do not want parents placed in nursing homes.

So, the types of services that are needed by the South Asian Elderly tend to be of non-residential in nature. Day care centres, located in the temples, mosques and gurudwara's, are very well liked. Belgrave neighborhood center, which serves the South Asian Community in these areas, organized luncheons clubs, which are very well attended. They serve South Asian food to suit their taste.

In a Commission for Racial Equality sponsored research in 1993 Ben Gamadia, the founder of NAVJEEVAN PROJECT, funded by Age Concern, summarized the needs of the South Asian Elderly in the following words. Leicester Mercury, Jan 22, 1993. **"Many South Asians had high positions in India and Africa. These people lost their wealth in Africa (Immigrants of Indian origin who care for Africans) and their children in Britain. I found many Asians were unaware of available social services and were living their lives in terrible isolation. Some people told me stories about home they were neglected by their own children and about disputes in the family. They would sit in the corner of the house, simply unable to adjust to their new lifestyle. They did not know how to use buses, they were afraid of getting lost in the City Centre. For many this was their third homeland – India, Africa and Leicester. Even going out to meet others over a coup of tea was not a normal part of their lives. The extended family among the South Asian Elderly in breaking up due to housing these is too small, increasing job mobility among family members and rising unemployment. The South Asian Elderly are living longer in Leicester area. Some Elderly can not lead their own lives as they have become babysitters grand children. Most Asian Elderly were ashamed to ask for help"**.

In 1999, the City Government of Leicester carried out a survey whose finding were published in March 2000 issue of LEICESTER LINK. The three main findings of this survey were as follow. These relate to the service needs of the South Asian Elderly.

1. The South Asian Elderly need care workers who have language skills, care facilities near shops and places of worship like Hindu temples, Sikh gurudwaras and Muslim mosques.
2. The South Asian Elderly are less knowledgeable about the services available.
3. The South Asian Elderly would need support services to stay living in their homes.

Source: "Planning for the future – older people have their say" Leicester Link. March 2000, pp 10 – 11.

There are many community service organizations in Leicester serving the needs of the elderly population of Leicester. The South Asian community of Leicester has created many non-profit organizations to serve the South Asian elderly.

The Table No. 3 provides a limited list of South Asian community organizations and types of services provided by them to the South Asian elderly. Then Table No. 4 has provided a typological analysis of these services.

. Most of the Non-Governmental organizations primarily rely upon the city government grants and contracts for their financial viability. They do a limited amount of independent fund raising for their activities. Contributions to charities are not tax deductible like in the USA. Thus, there is not much incentive for an individual tax-payer to make charitable contributions and deduct from tax vetw. The South Asian organizations serving the Elderly have staff members and volunteers who have a large expertise in languages like Gujrati, Hindi, Punjabi and Urdu. In general, South Asian Elderly tend to be religious. They need access to Hindu temples, Sikh gurudawards and Muslim mosques. The volunteer agencies provide such accessories.

Table No. 3

PROFILE OF COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS SERVING SOUTH ASIAN ELDERLY

IN LEICESTER

ORGANIZATION	TYPES OF SERVICES PROVIDED
AASRA	Homeless hostels for Asian Elderly / General housing for Asian Elderly
Amaro Ava Aj	Activities for Asian Elderly
Age Concerns	Promotes welfare of older people
Asian Careers Group	Assists disabled Asians and their careers with their problems
Asian Senior Citizens Drop-Ins	Thursday evening club of Asian elderly
Belgrave Baheno	Serves needs of South Asian elderly women
Bhagini Women Centre	Serves needs of South Asian elderly women
Guru Nanak Gurudawara	Activities for Sikh Elderly / Luncheon club
Navjivan	Pays care for Asian Elderly / Outings day trips
Old Asian People's Association	Provides advice on social security benefits to South Asian Elderly
Pragati	Provides lunch and educational activities for the Elderly
Saharaa Helpline	Helps Elderly Asian women by counseling
Visamo DayCentre	Day care centre for frail Asian Elderly

Source: Leicester City Council Directory of Ethnic Minority Organizations (Ben, 1999).

Table No. 4

A TYPOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF SERVICES FOR SOUTH ASIAN ELDERLY

POPULATION IN LEICESTER

Types of Elderly Services	Examples
Caregiver Services	Clasp, Community Grant, Leisure Pass, Orange Badge Section
Community Centre	Belgrave Neighborhood Centre
Day Care	Lunch Clubs, Nayjeevan Project, Roshni, Visamo Day Dare
General Counseling Service	Counseling Service for Older People by Age Concerns
Special Counseling	Asian Family and Marriage Counseling Service
Speical Privileges for the Elderly	Bus Passes, Reduced Tickets at DeMontfort Hall
Special Service	Leicester Care, meals on Wheels, Pukkar
Transportation	Access Bus

Table No. 5

ORGANIZATIONS SERVING ELDERLY ASIAN WOMEN

Organization	Activities
Belgrave Baheno	Diverse activities for Asian Elderly women
Ram Gadia Social Sisters	Social activities for house bound Asian Elderly
Sahara Helpline	Emotional support for women in isolation, anxiety, abuse etc.
Shakti Forum	Organizes leisure activities for children

Source: Leicester City Council, Leicester City Council Women's Directory (1999).

PROFILE OF NAVJIVAN PROJECT –

A special community organization and its services to South Asian Elderly

In this section of the paper, there will be a detailed description about one of the major community organizations of Leicester that serves the South Asian elderly. Personal interview with an official and documents obtained have been used in conducting this analysis.

Age Concern is a major non-governmental organization in Leicester. It has a special Asian unit titled NAVJIVAN PROJECT to service the South Asian Elderly. Furthermore, Navjeevan project has outreach coordinations to look with South Asian sub-groups like Hindus, Sikhs and Muslims. These religious groups tend to live in clusters within the city of Leicester. Thus, the coordinations try to serve these sub-groups types neighborhood centres related to the religious groups. For example, the services of a Hindu temple may be obtained to service the day care needs of Hindu Elderly. A Gurudwara may provide a luncheon group for Elderly Sikh ladies. The Islamic centre, located near the railway station, would provide a setting for South Asian Muslim people for a drop-in centre.

Navjeevan Project has undertaken several unique programs to serve the South Asian elderly of Leicester. The following provides a brief description of some of these projects.

NOSTALGIC TRIP

Leicester Mercury, dated January 21, 1991, reported Navjeevan group's activities about a nostalgic trip to India. Fifty South Asian Elderly men and women arranged a last pilgrimage tour to India. This tour group visited major Hindu temples in India. Some of these South Asian pilgrims had not been to India for the last 35 – 40 years. They all had roots in Indian culture. Their last wish was to visit temples in India.

Most expenses for this trip were paid by the South Asian elderly and their relatives. Navjeevan facilitated and organized this trip at virtually no cost to the organization. One or two Elderly who did not have money for this trip were covered with the group's collective fund.

EID FOR ELDERLY MUSLIMS

Leicester Mercury reported, on April 23, 1991, an event for the South Asian Elderly. Navjeevan group organized this for the Muslims of India, Pakistan and Bangladesh. A number of programs were organized on the special Eid festival for the South Asian Elderly, which attracted people from all over the city. A speaker from the local mosque talked to the group about the universal significance of Eid. This group also made a special contribution to Navjeevan for its program.

TREE PLANTING IN VRINDAVAN

Age Concerns organized a trip for those South Asian Elderly who intervened in environmental protection of India. They all joined a group of other Leicester environmentalist to go to Vrindavan, India. They planted 500 trees in this holy city, where the legend the Lord Krishna was born. The environmental group paid for the trip. The 42 South Asian Elderly activists who accompanied this group paid for all their individual expenses. Leicester is called an Environmentalist City since 1992 and its administration is committed to environmental protection.

VISIT BY LONDON GROUP TO LEICESTER

(Leicester Mercury, May 26, 1995)

The Navjeevan's projects in Leicester have been a very active since 1992. In 1995, a group of public and non-governmental agency officials from London came to see the work of this project. This event was highly publicized in the local news media. The local facilities for the South Asian Elderly were visited. These included Asian Centre, Asian Sheltered

Accommodations, Islamic Community Centre and Sikh Gurudawara. This event was covered by the local news media. The comments of the visitors from London were highlighted.

ETHNIC ELDERS 2000

Age Concern of Leicester organized a conference titled "Ethnic Elders 2000" on November 30, 1996. Hundreds of ethnic elders, including organization leaders serving the South Asian Elderly, came to this conference held in the Shree Prajapati Association of Leicester.

A major emphasis at this conference was to educate the Elderly in Leicester about their eligibility to receive social service benefits. In general, the South Asian Elderly of Leicester do not claim benefits. As a community, it under claims the Elderly benefits.

CHAPATI-MAKING SHOW

A highly visible activity was reported in the local newspaper, Leicester Mercury, dated November 17, 1990. Navjeevan Age Concerns invited Duncan Goodhew, who is an Olympic swimming medal winner, to come and prepare Chapattis (Indian bread) with three Elderly Asian women. This Chappati making session was video-taped and screened on local television. It resulted in high visibility for this program for South Asian Elderly and attracted substantial donations from local people and corporations.

These are some special programs for the South Asian Elderly that are provided by the Navjeevan Project. In addition to these the organization provides other services that are listed below.

- Maintain day-care, drop-ins, luncheons clubs
- Organize foreign trips (India and Africa), local trips, home/hospital visits, welfare rights advice
- A lodge is dedicated for the disabled South Asian Elderly.
- English classes, drop-ins literature discussions, coffee mornings

Age concerns study of South Asian Elderly has analyzed number of trends in the attitudes of these Elderly (Leicester Mercury, Oct 28, 1996). These South Asian Elderly people lack the knowledge about different social benefits. They feel they can manage without social services benefits by cutting back. They do not like bureaucracy and forms. They feel that there is a stigma attached if they claim social benefits. Once they turn down for social services, they do not realize that they can re-apply or become eligible again.

Research Question # 4: Are these South Asian Ethnic Organizations services for the South Asian Elderly population responsive to the needs of elderly among South Asians of Leicester?

It is difficult to answer this question. Leicester has many South Asian organizations to serve the elderly. They are mostly funded by the public funds of the city government. These programs are systematically evaluated before they are granted new grants. Furthermore, the local news media highlights the achievements of these organizations. Visitors from other cities in Britain, who have come to Leicester, have found these programs to be very effective. In fact, the leader of London team came to see how some of these programs for the South Asian Elderly of Leicester could be implemented in London. All these suggest that the South Asian organizations for the elders are effective.

VI

CONCLUSIONS

This research paper on South Asian Elderly of Leicester, England has demonstrated the feasibility of doing such cross-cultural research in Social Gerontology with limited time and financial resources. It showed the needs of ethnic elderly and how their needs are being met by the ethnic social organizations. Larger political system provides resources, but the ethnic organizations are delivering these services. We do now know how effective are these organizations, but their grant renewal system ensures high quality services. These ethnic

organizations are more knowledgeable about the needs of the elderly who do not even speak English.

We may conclude by saying that there is a need for studying the Ethnic Elderly in both UK and USA. In both systems, these are Ethnic Elderly whose needs should be understood. It is also important for the ethnic organizations to be involved in the delivery of social services to the elderly people. It is particularly important if the ethnic elderly lack the knowledge of English language.

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APPENDIX A

Group Activities of Some South Asian Elderly Women of Leicester

APPENDIX B

Map of East Midlands Region of England showing the city of Leicester

APPENDIX C

Spatial Distribution of Ethnic Minorities in the city of Leicester

WARD	White	West Indian	African	Other Black	Indian	Pakistani	Bangladesh	Chinese	Other Asian	Other	Total
ABBEY	4,203	82	36	27	4,018	44	0	2	67	58	8,537
	49.2%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	47.1%	0.5%	0.0%	0.0%	0.8%	0.7%	
AYLESTONE	9,430	58	10	29	264	10	0	20	24	55	9,900
	95.3%	0.6%	0.1%	0.3%	2.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.6%	
BEAUMONT LEYS	12,940	349	49	197	1,543	71	3	81	206	198	15,637
	82.8%	2.2%	0.3%	1.3%	9.9%	0.5%	0.0%	0.5%	1.3%	1.3%	
BELGRAVE	5,195	87	24	41	5,061	62	4	24	120	43	10,661
	48.7%	0.8%	0.2%	0.4%	47.5%	0.6%	0.0%	0.2%	1.1%	0.4%	
CASTLE	7,186	131	48	59	529	100	4	127	109	130	8,423
	85.3%	1.6%	0.6%	0.7%	6.3%	1.2%	0.0%	1.5%	1.3%	1.5%	
CHARNWOOD	3,752	221	63	88	4,388	294	24	27	221	212	9,290
	40.4%	2.4%	0.7%	0.9%	47.2%	3.2%	0.3%	0.3%	2.4%	2.3%	
COLEMAN	6,031	294	38	132	2,184	80	5	4	73	144	8,985
	67.1%	3.3%	0.4%	1.5%	24.3%	0.9%	0.1%	0.0%	0.8%	1.6%	
CROWN HILLS	2,324	210	30	44	6,290	313	51	8	140	175	9,585
	24.2%	2.2%	0.3%	0.5%	65.6%	3.3%	0.5%	0.1%	1.5%	1.8%	
EAST KNIGHTON	7,032	11	13	20	534	62	26	48	30	47	7,823
	89.9%	0.1%	0.2%	0.3%	6.8%	0.8%	0.3%	0.6%	0.4%	0.6%	
EVINGTON	6,665	56	13	19	1,537	81	8	26	56	52	8,513
	78.3%	0.7%	0.2%	0.2%	18.1%	1.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.7%	0.6%	
EYRES MONSELL	8,942	29	5	49	41	1	0	0	4	42	9,113
	98.1%	0.3%	0.1%	0.5%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.5%	
HUMBERSTONE	8,024	74	10	43	475	6	0	27	18	36	8,713
	92.1%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	5.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	
LATIMER	2,322	61	15	56	5,303	35	1	9	94	56	7,952
	29.2%	0.8%	0.2%	0.7%	66.7%	0.4%	0.0%	0.1%	1.2%	0.7%	
MOWMACRE	6,818	36	1	17	66	2	0	15	16	58	7,029
	97.0%	0.5%	0.0%	0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.2%	0.2%	0.8%	
NEW PARKS	9,977	63	7	48	120	4	4	31	19	42	10,315
	96.7%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	1.2%	0.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.2%	0.4%	
NORTH BRAUNSTONE	8,468	79	10	59	58	8	0	1	2	38	8,723
	97.1	0.9%	0.1%	0.7%	0.7%	0.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.4%	
ROWLEY FIELDS	8,198	76	7	50	1,232	31	9	13	68	56	9,740
	84.2%	0.8%	0.1%	0.5%	12.6%	0.3%	0.1%	0.1%	0.7%	0.6%	
RUSHEY MEAD	3,981	125	39	28	6,942	76	1	8	201	78	11,479
	34.7%	1.1%	0.3%	0.2%	60.5%	0.7%	0.0%	0.1%	1.8%	0.7%	
SAFFRON	10,962	173	10	89	197	20	0	12	33	61	11,287
	94.7%	1.5%	0.1%	0.8%	1.7%	0.2%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	
ST. AUGUSTINES	8,609	115	19	40	664	34	0	38	34	65	9,618
	89.5%	1.2%	0.2%	0.4%	6.9%	0.4%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	0.7%	
SPINNEY HILL	1,754	333	70	94	6,108	616	368	9	337	346	10,035
	17.5%	3.3%	0.7%	0.9%	60.9%	6.1%	3.7%	0.1%	3.4%	3.4%	
STONEYGATE	4,643	175	30	46	3,653	163	149	35	168	177	9,239
	50.3%	1.9%	0.3%	0.5%	39.5%	1.8%	1.6%	0.4%	1.8%	1.9%	
THURNCOURT	9,152	94	3	42	590	26	0	10	30	49	9,996
	91.6%	0.9%	0.0%	0.4%	5.9%	0.3%	0.0%	0.1%	0.3%	0.5%	
WEST HUMBERSTONE	7,889	184	37	100	1,369	80	9	21	61	133	9,883
	79.8%	1.9%	0.4%	1.0%	13.9%	0.8%	0.1%	0.2%	0.6%	1.3%	
WEST KNIGHTON	6,924	123	22	33	1,239	49	8	39	59	99	8,595
	80.6%	1.4%	0.3%	0.4%	14.4%	0.6%	0.1%	0.5%	0.7%	1.2%	
WESTCOTES	6,709	103	22	44	1,671	53	17	42	85	109	8,855
	75.8%	1.2%	0.2%	0.5%	18.9%	0.6%	0.2%	0.5%	1.0%	1.2%	
WESTERN PARK	9,986	100	13	34	855	11	0	41	44	115	11,199
	89.2%	0.9%	0.1%	0.3%	7.6%	0.1%	0.0%	0.4%	0.4%	1.0%	
WYCLIFFE	5,693	694	95	231	3,431	331	360	58	255	356	11,504
	49.5%	6.0%	0.8%	2.0%	29.8%	2.9%	3.1%	0.5%	2.2%	3.1%	
LEICESTER	193,539	4136	739	1759	60,362	2663	1,051	776	2574	3030	270,629
	71.5%	1.5%	0.3%	0.6%	22.3%	1.0%	0.4%	0.3%	1.0%	1.1%	

Source: Leicester City Council. Ethnic Minorities in Leicester. Leicester: 1999.

APPENDIX D

Leicester's Population Structure by Age & Sex

Figure 1

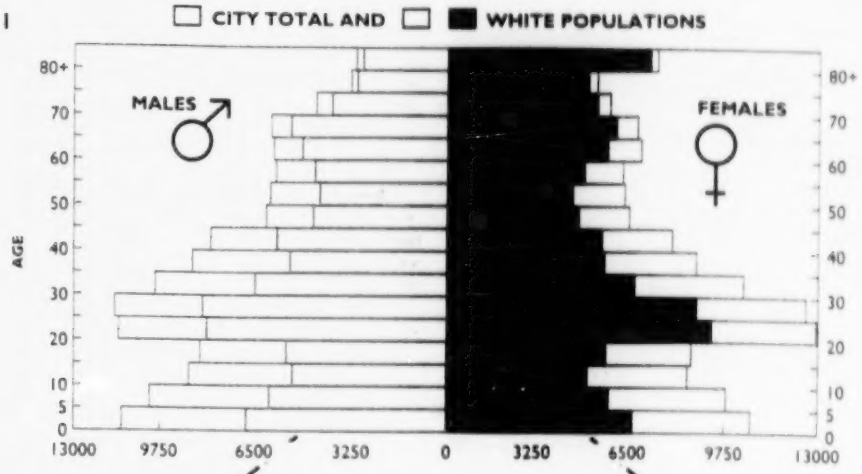


Figure 2

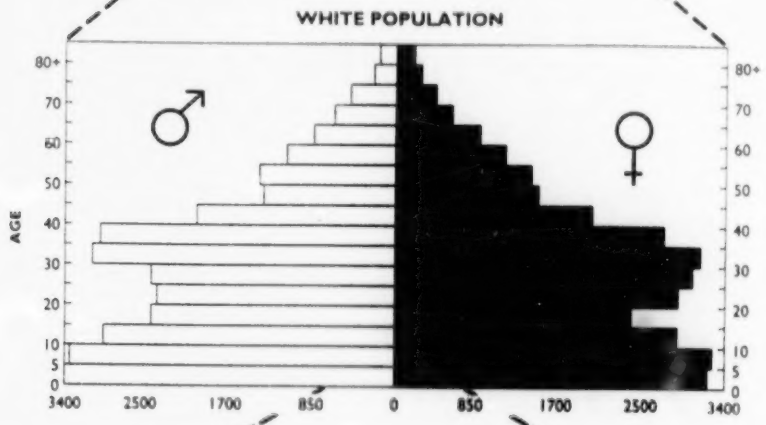
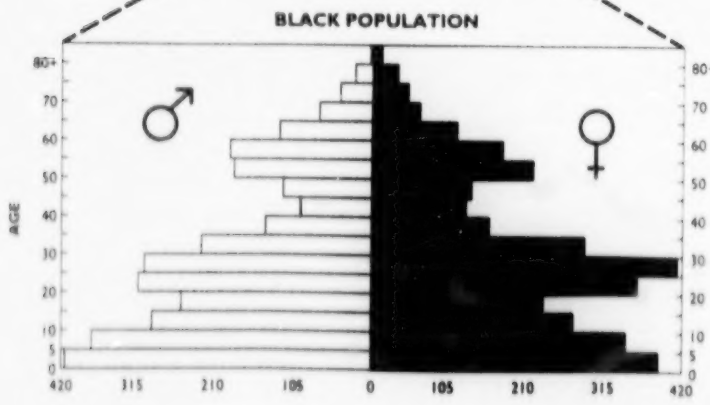
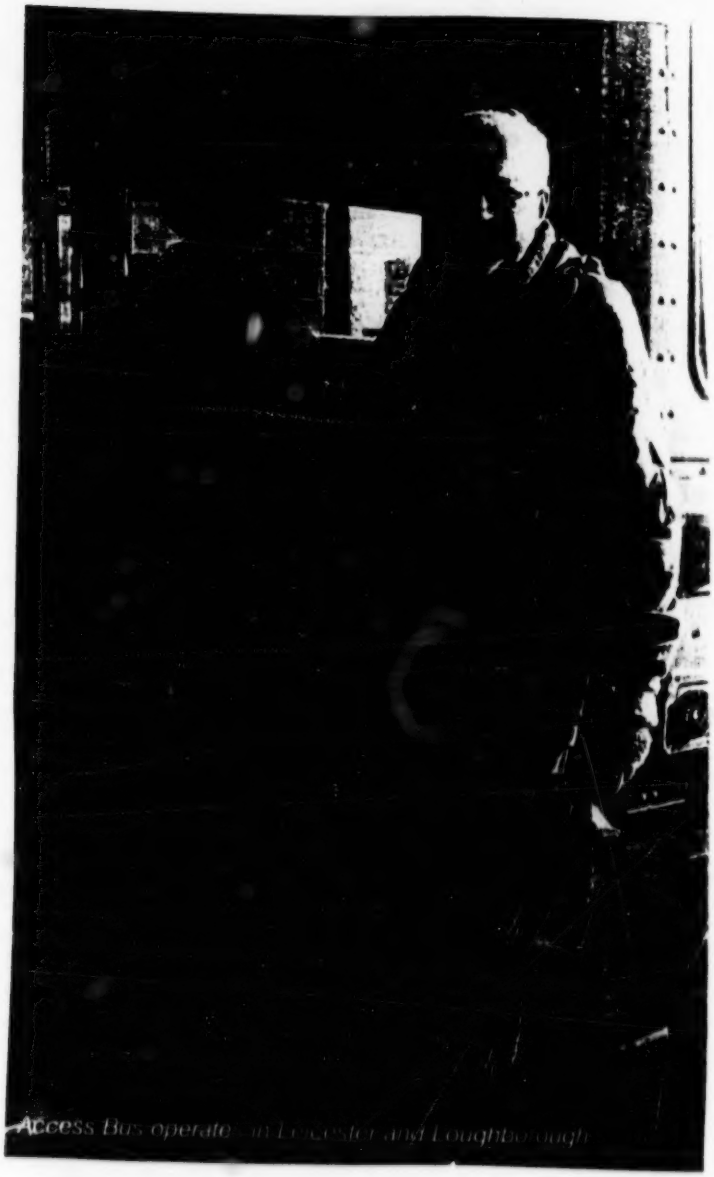


Figure 3

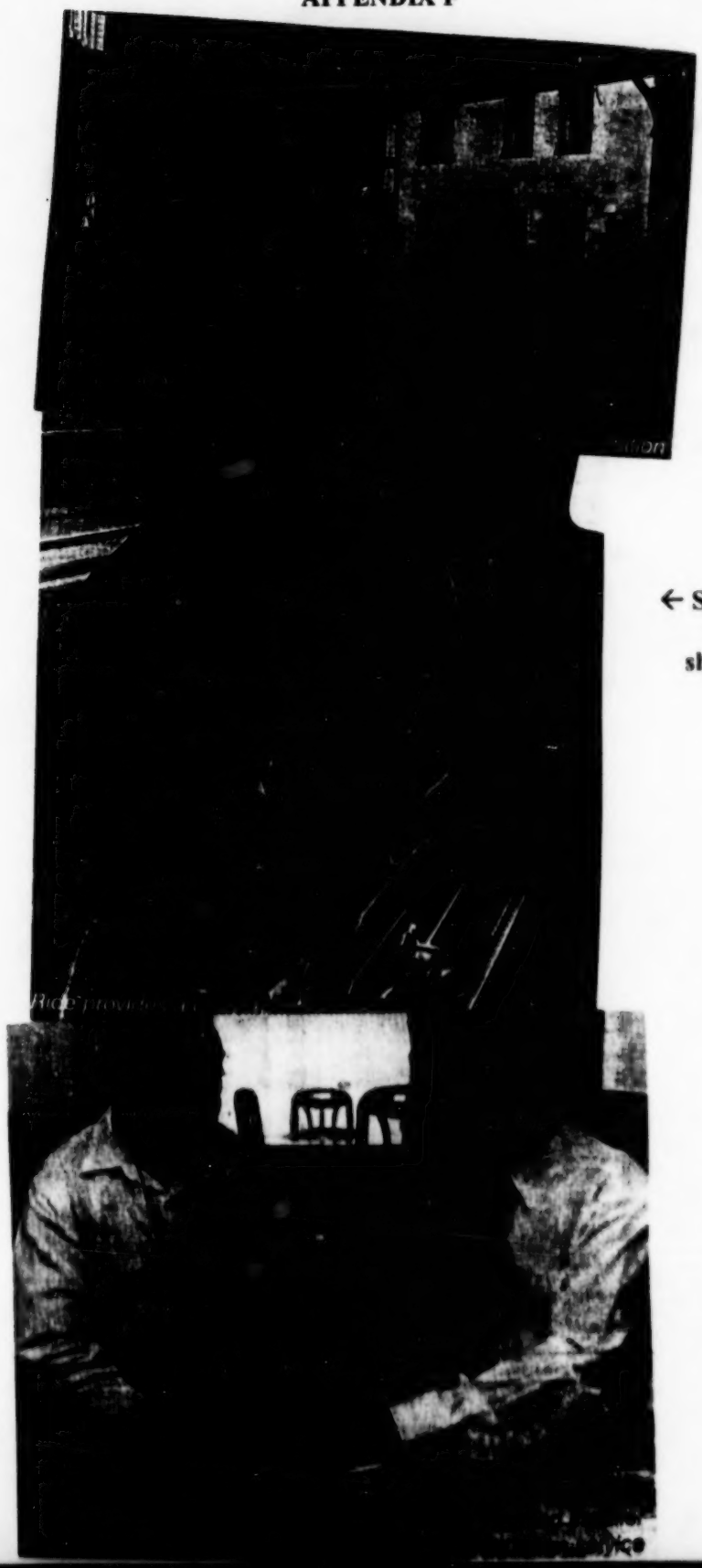


APPENDIX E

Special Access Bus Service for the Elderly in Leicester



APPENDIX F



← Housing

← Specially powered shopping carts for the Elderly

← Emergency alarm services

APPENDIX G

Some books on elderly rights published by Age Concern in Britain